THE PULPIT

A SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. IRA W. HENDERSON, THE FAMOUS DIVINE.

Subject: Jesus Christ.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Preaching at the Irving Square Presbyterian Church on the theme, "Jesus Christ," the Rev. I. W. Henderson, pastor took as his text John 1:14: "And the word was made flesh and dwelt among us." He said:

The character and career of Jesus Christ are the ground of human hope and the basis of mankind's belief in His power as the Saviour.

His life, as the best evidence of the sincerity of His speech, is the source of His success.

The outward action of our Master is the plain and the surety of His inward healthfulness of heart.

His life, precept and practice were in coincidence. With Him thought and deed always concurrent. His words conveyed His real intentions and His innermost ideals. His language was to lead men into eternal life and was never used to conceal a wicked thought.

Preaching a gospel of light unto the salvation of the world and yet claiming His personal sufficiency as the Saviour of mankind from sin, Jesus Christ talked truth, walked true, died true, lived in devotion to His divine commission, unto the saving of the souls of sinners.

The life of Jesus is remarkable, not only as it reveals His oneness with divinity, but also as it shows to us what qualities of manhood are potent for a real conquest in settling the mightiest problem in the world that Christ exemplified what are the means that we should use to win success in all our lesser strife.

He teaches us a lesson that should count for much in all our daily doings; which should make us forceful factors which shall lend men up to God; which should push us ever nearer to His holiness and grace.

The life and the death, I, e., the career of Jesus Christ, reveal to us four distinct qualities of character that every man should possess. In His downright earnestness, in His fiery intenseness; in His clear cut sharp directness, and in His faithfulness to the truth and to His trust, the friend of humanity leads every man successward, if he will to do.

The earnestness of Jesus Christ is a secret of His power. Pondering to men a surety of eternal life, He did not fool for one time or His own away. Professing a pledge of upliftment from the thrall of sin, He held His word in serious regard. The salvation of the world was not mere child's play, but a whole man's, yea, the God-man's, labor. The need was for a man who was dead in sin.

Earnestness made Christ a winner. Clearness of vision as to His mission would have been of none effect had the Christ been weak of will. Love for men and loyalty to His Father would have been without earnestness. The pluck and the push of the Master were the determination of His purpose. Irresolution would have merited defeat, and it would have gained our Lord nothing. Lack of zeal would have lost the Christ to success. But for His earnestness and determination the story of His virtues never would have reached our ears. Earnestness made Christ push the fight into the country of the enemy; courage and resolution in Him gave fame and secured Him His place of glory in the Father's home.

With a fiery intenseness Jesus battled for the souls of men. His was no lukewarm, milk and water, blow hot and blow cold, half-hearted enthusiasm. The Christ was always ardent. His spirit never cooled, but was ever at a rich, white-heat. His was enthusiasm compounded with unliving. As He did, that the happiness of the human heart and the saving of the human soul are the main concerns of human life, our Lord had ever a zeal that was glowing. Trusting in the power of divine love and knowing the need of the human race to be saved from sin, Jesus Christ was as full of earnestness as He was of grace and truth. Grace is good; truth is a talisman of might, but grace and truth need grit and fire ere they do their greatest work. Iron in a mineral of worth, but for battle give me tempered steel. Men of muscle are goodly to the sight, but for action send me cut like with the courage and the souls who want to win.

But with all His earnestness and intenseness the Saviour made unerring aim. Directness was not the least of His commendable traits. The need was for good marksmanship and a sure sight. Sin was at the centre of the world's distress and to hit the middle of the target was the mission of the Christ. Jesus hovered matters when He dealt with sin. Without care for the consequence and with no circumlocution our Lord got home His flaming truth upon the works and the workers of iniquity. His was no uncertain, wavering voice. The fear of the wrong of His fierce denunciation of spiritual and moral lawlessness was foreign to His heart. Clear, sharp, with an indivisiveness that cut to the very core of the matter, He stated the fundamental requisitions of the Kingdom of our God and then made His enemies admit the power of His points. His was no halting, thin-cut statement of eternal virtues. Feeling within the deepest recess of His heart that sin was the cause of man's suffering and knowing that repentance was necessary to a full salvation, the Master sent forth those firm, direct and forceful messages that have been the object of the curses of a few and the hope and inspiration of a mighty and unnumbered host who do look to His name.

To supplement His earnestness and flaming directness Jesus added surpassing faithfulness. Faithfulness is but a simile for steadfastness. To be faithful is to have a cordial certainty that the right must win and also to be ready to stand firm and valiant for the truth until righteousness shall prevail. The Christ was pre-eminently faithful. His was an incorruptible devotion to the demands of duty which should be the ideal of us all. To Him we must turn do we wish to see the ideality of service. From Him must we learn would we get the wisdom that shall gain us our ambition's goal. Sitting at the feet of the Master do we enter into knowledge of a fine fidelity which commands respect.

Earnestness, intenseness, directness, faithfulness—these are the four words that point the banner for us

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16.

Missions—A World-Wide Responsibility.—Luke 24, 45-47.

Daily Readings.

This the significance of the life of Christ.—Luke 2, 39-52; Rev. 5, 9.

We are his representatives in this work.—Luke 24, 48.

The Christ's baptism not given for a local, but for a world-wide conquest.—Acts 1, 8.

The Missionary Program.—Acts 26, 18.

A missionary hymn.—Psa. 96.

Prayer and promise—Psa. 28.

It is to be feared that many professed christians read John 3, 16 thus: "For God so loved the Anglo-Saxons." But the missionary enterprise stands for the opposite. Its watchwords are: "The World for Christ." Anything short of this is unworthy the name of Christian, for Christ died for "the world." His last command, given just before he left the Judean mountain top, to be seen no more, was: "Go ye into the world and preach the gospel to every creature." Therefore, we must go or send, or be rewards to our trust. "Ours not to reason why," but to obey. We are not to stop to consider whether or not the heathen can be saved without the gospel, nor are we to question whether missions are a success or not; or demur on any account whatsoever. The command is unconditioned, naked, "GO." In a certain sense this writer has done business there is, hanging over the barrier behind which the bank officials are, the picture of a masked man who holds in his hand a pistol which is pointed at the customer's visitor. It matters not that he never to the other end of the room, or anywhere within the room, he will still be looking straight into the deadly tube and into those unrelenting eyes. The "do ye" of Jesus is like that; only it is full of the urgency of a love and yearning for lost souls that stopped not at death itself. Let the church shirk the obligation to go, and her light will go out. The missionary spirit is her light. It is the test of the leaders of the church for so many centuries were so unable to realize their solemn duty.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

DECEMBER SIXTEENTH.

What Truth Has Chiefly Appealed to You from Our Year's Lessons?

Objects of the Scriptures.—2 Tim. 3:14-17.

Christ proclaimed.—John 20:26-31.

Sin rebuked.—Heb. 4:11-13.

Saints built up.—1 Cor. 14:21-28.

Lives cleansed.—Isa. 6:1-8.

The unsaved warned.—Rev. 22: 18-21.

From the shepherds of Bethlehem we learn how heaven may glorify our common work.

From the wise men of the East we learn that the height of wisdom is to bow at Jesus' feet.

From the boy Jesus in the temple we learn that the only business of our life ought to be our Father's business.

From Christ's temptation we learn that whoever will be like Him in heart is armed against the devil.

From the calling of the disciples we learn that the first duty of a Christian—as of a soldier—is to obey.

From the Beatitudes we learn that if We seek what the world calls happiness we shall never find it, but our Christ calls happiness.

From the parable of the two foundations we learn that the most important thing in life is to build on the rock. From the parable of the sower we learn that not even Christ can teach us unless we listen.

From the parable of the tares we learn that the only way to outwit the devil is to watch by night as well as by day.

From the healing of the Gadarene demoniacs we learn never to despair of any one.

From the death of John the Baptist we learn how glorious is death to be.

From the feeding of the five thousand we learn that our success does not depend upon the size of our gifts to the Lord, but upon the size of what we have.

From the Syro-Phenician woman we learn that Christ rejoices to be compelled by human faith.

From Peter's confession we learn not to wait to be perfect before testifying for Christ.

From the transfiguration we learn that heaven with all its glories is close around this earth.

From the parable of the good Samaritan we learn to "do the next thing."

From the rich young ruler we learn to pray to be delivered from the temptation of wealth.

From Zaccheus we learn that a lofty soul is better than a tall body.

From Christ's trial we learn to fear the terrible power of fanaticism and gladness, but it arise upon our own hearts also.

Diplomatic Scandal Hushed.

The information contained in these dispatches of the discovery here of a secret treaty between Austria and Italy, which an important person in diplomatic circles was involved, has been reproduced widely in the New York newspapers. Although the ministry of foreign affairs has refused to confirm the story, it does not deny it.

It was learned to-day from the same source that told of the discovery that the culprit had been dismissed from his post and that steps have been taken to prevent the further disappearance of diplomatic documents. It has been decided to hush up the matter as far as possible, and to take no public action against the prominent foreign diplomatic agent to whom the secrets were betrayed.—Paris Dispatch to Philadelphia Ledger.

A PLUCKY RUSE.

A man hopelessly lost in the bush in South Australia, after wandering about for four days, came across the telegraph line between Adelaide and Port Darwin. He had not the strength to go farther, but managed to climb a pole and cut the wire. He then made himself as comfortable as possible and waited. The telegraph repairers were sent along the line, and they came to the wanderer just in time to save his life.—Kansas City Independent.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR DECEMBER 16.

Subject: Jesus Risen From the Dead. Matt. xxviii., 1-15—Golden Text. Matt. xxviii., 6—Memory Verses, 5, 6.—Commentary.

I. **The women at the tome** (v. 1.) 1. "End of the Sabbath." After the Jewish Sabbath was past. "To dawn." The women probably left their homes at different times. "First day of the week. Christ was in the tomb part of Friday, all day Saturday and part of Sunday. The first day of the week—the resurrection day, and the day also called by John the Lord's day, has always been observed by Christians as the Christian Sabbath. "Mary Magdalene." She was a native of Magdala, a town on the South Sea of Galilee, and was foremost among the honorable women. "The other Mary." This was Mary the mother of James the Less and Joses.

II. The opened sepulchre (v. 2). 2. "Earthquake." The earthquake and the resurrection took place previously to the arrival of the women. There was also an earthquake at the time of Christ's death (Matt. 27:51). "Angel of the Lord." Luke says "two men," John says "two angels," while Mark agrees with Matthew, not only the number speaks of him as a "young man." "Sitting upon it." Evidently speak only of the one who did the speaking. "Rolled back." Not that Jesus could come forth save by the barrier; but the ministry of angels is suggestive of the ever ready unconditioned, naked, "GO." In a certain sense this writer has done business there is, hanging over the barrier behind which the bank officials are, the picture of a masked man who holds in his hand a pistol which is pointed at the customer's visitor. It matters not that he never to the other end of the room, or anywhere within the room, he will still be looking straight into the deadly tube and into those unrelenting eyes. The "do ye" of Jesus is like that; only it is full of the urgency of a love and yearning for lost souls that stopped not at death itself. Let the church shirk the obligation to go, and her light will go out. The missionary spirit is her light. It is the test of the leaders of the church for so many centuries were so unable to realize their solemn duty.

SOLDIERS AS COOKS.

Remember Napoleon's Dictum as to the Way an Army Travels.

Perhaps the enlisted men of the army will rejoice at the new order providing that all subsistence officers shall hereafter familiarize themselves with the practical application of the principles involved in the baking and brewing operations necessary to the supplying of food and drink (the latter limited to tea, coffee, cocoa and chocolate) to soldiers in the field. The training of bakers and cooks for the army has received considerable attention from the War Department, with the result that there are now in the country three military cooking schools.

It is the purpose of the department to provide good food, which of course means properly prepared food, for the men who are expected to do the fighting when occasion requires, and common sense, bred of an extensive and practical knowledge, teaches the wisdom of thorough knowledge in the field kitchen. What he said of cooking in the field will also apply to culinary work in the garrison.

At a free feasting of the new order some people may be inclined to laugh. The spectacle—a purely imaginary one, of course—of a man in their countrymen like to consider them so) not to stop to consider whether or not the heathen can be saved without the gospel, nor are we to question whether missions are a success or not; or demur on any account whatsoever. The command is unconditioned, naked, "GO." In a certain sense this writer has done business there is, hanging over the barrier behind which the bank officials are, the picture of a masked man who holds in his hand a pistol which is pointed at the customer's visitor. It matters not that he never to the other end of the room, or anywhere within the room, he will still be looking straight into the deadly tube and into those unrelenting eyes. The "do ye" of Jesus is like that; only it is full of the urgency of a love and yearning for lost souls that stopped not at death itself. Let the church shirk the obligation to go, and her light will go out. The missionary spirit is her light. It is the test of the leaders of the church for so many centuries were so unable to realize their solemn duty.

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BERLIN'S POLICE.

Highly Organized System May Be Introduced in Chicago.....

Chicago, startled out of its cynical indifference at the utter incapability of the city's police force, is discussing its high police officers, may adopt the entire police system, duplicate the numerical strength of the police and copy the police system of Berlin.

Many of the revelations of the association between Chicago police with criminals and criminals in the Lavin trial, the startling inference that the men supposed to be guarding Chicago homes may be leading bands of robbers against them, and the even more startling charges of James Edgar Jones, the criminologist, condemning Chicago's police system, have aroused a wave of sentiment in favor of a reform, utter and complete, in the police system of the city.

James Edgar Brown's charge that Chicago police are in league with criminals and that there is more criminal and shamable of the face of the earth" has aroused police protest and indignation, and the Chicago Association has declared the Chicago system as bad as that of Berlin in the following words: "We have proved that serious crimes in Chicago were up to one more numerous than those in Berlin."

The movement in favor of adopting the Berlin police system is attributed to the fact that the people of Berlin have brought out many opinions. They are strongest adherents of the police system, and admit that it has serious faults and that in results it cannot compare with the Berlin police. But a great protest is made against the Berlin system of registration of all persons. Every person coming to Berlin must report to the police station. Detectives then verify the man and his statements. Failure to carry to the next employer. British experts claim that this system is practically a huge spy system, giving the police unlimited power to pry into the affairs of every person in the city and to search their homes.

The policeman is he, as the Chicago police say, "travels beat," is instructed to become personally acquainted with every person in his district, so as to know them by sight. One of his chief duties is receiving the reports of those who intend to depart or securing reports on newcomers. These reports are transmitted at once to the station and recorded. Often hundreds, even thousands, of these reports will be filed at a single station in a day, and they fill huge boxes and files. These reports are recorded by a corps of clerks in special books, and in a flash the police can tell the movements of every man in the district for years.

The expense of the system is large, and it is claimed by English and American police experts that the large expense is scarcely justified by the results, although they admit that in Berlin ninety-nine per cent. and over of all big criminals are caught within a week and ninety-five per cent. convicted, which is approximately eight per cent. of Chicago's criminals are caught and only about two per cent. of its murderers are convicted.

Perhaps the supporters of the Berlin idea are wanting the support of Chicago women for their plan. Women are attached to the fact that the police of Berlin insure good house service.

In Berlin the police keep the references of every servant. When a servant has left a place without her employer's consent she is discharged she must bring her references to the police station. Detectives then verify them and the police consistent in feeding rocks into the huge machine. The "grafter" is not on a platform just above the crusher. He had just dropped a fifty-pound bowlder into the machine when he was grasped and he fell headlong between the steel jaws.

No person was near to stop the engine. Bracing his shoulders against the machine, he watched the rocks were slowly closing, the sturdy workman exerted all his great strength in his struggle for life. For a moment the machine stopped, then the machine's arms grew apart, and finally there was a rending of the steel joints, and the crusher fell to pieces.

Dispatch to Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The Shopping Sex.

The Englishwoman never knows when she enter a shop what she will buy. She is assigned to the grabs wildly at everything she likes or thinks she likes, and probably comes back and crumbles the next day. She is also completely lost if her shopwalkers are absent, as she very footstep tomplore her to "look at this charming toque" or conduct her second to "glance at this special line in cheap skirts." But the American woman resents any suggestion that she does not know what she wants, likes to be left severely alone, and if interfered with may abruptly leave the shop. But while she is less irritating than the Englishwoman, she is far more exacting.—London Express.

NEW YORK DAY BY DAY.

Some of the Things Done Daily in the Metropolis.

Only A Phonograph.

A scandal was averted at the Hotel Martha Washington (for women exclusively) by the efficient sleuthing of the house detective. The hour was late and all the elderly spinsters' slumbers were untroubled when a strange voice was heard. A man's voice down the parlor floor—at 12 o'clock. Curl papers and kimonas were the costume most in vogue among the group gathered in the hallway. They listened, and once again the man's voice disturbed the conventional halls of the hotel.

"Je vais faire des emplettes ce matin," observed the intruder. "Je vais te le dire, mon amie," he added in clear, resonant tones.

It couldn't be the night watchman or the clerk. It was clearly a stranger, a foreigner. A bunch of curl papers and a kimono detached themselves from the shuddering group and marched down to the office.

"Where's the head beligirl?" demanded the matron in charge.

"She has gone home, madam," said the clerk. "What is it, ma'am?"

"There is a man—a creature—a foreigner—upstairs!"

The house detective approached the door of a bedroom and listened.

"Je connias le fils du jardinier," asseverated the masculine voice.

The house detective pounded at the door.

"What is it?" asked a startled feminine voice.

"There is a man in your room."

The door flew open and revealed the indignant face of the occupant.

"It is a man, I tell you! I make you know that I'm studying French out of a book and I don't like to be—"

There was a soft murmur of curl papers receding and the hall was clear.

Held Up Two Policemen.

Louis Goldman, aged 13, ran away from home several days ago, taking a Fourth of July pistol that gave him a report like a cannon, with flash, gags, and a collection of yellow-backs. He rented a room for a month, paying $4 to Leon Weinroch. Thursday he wanted to go home and sent to Weinroch for his money. Weinroch didn't look at the transaction in that light, and refused to send the toy pistol. Weinroch qualified. Goldman's protector went to the time to see Weinroch count out $4 in dirty bills and a helmet and club sent out to travel beat. First he attends the police school for four weeks and receives instruction in elementary law, street duties and other things. Then he is sent to his precinct, where he is given a month, paying police duties and training himself for the work. Eventually he is put on the street with an old experienced policeman and shown his beat.

What his duties are depend entirely upon what branch of the police department he is assigned to. Criminal matters, detective work, factory conditions, the schools, sanitary matters, the water supply, immigration, the supervision of foreigners, passports, fires, domestic servants, students and amusements come under the various branches of the department.

There is only one feature of the Chicago police system that Berlin has taken and perfected, and that is the system of police telephones, which is now better than that of Chicago.

The day's work at a Berlin station begins with the "Appell," at which the lieutenants in charge, usually a man who has held that rank in the army, gives instruction in some lesson subject, reads the orders and the reports of the day. It is the same at the Chicago rollcall, except that there seldom are any absences—and in Chicago there is no instruction.

The policeman who, as the Chicago police say, "travels beat," is instructed to become personally acquainted with every person in his district, so as to know them by sight. One of his chief duties is receiving the reports of those who intend to depart or securing reports on newcomers. These reports are transmitted at once to the station and recorded. Often hundreds, even thousands, of these reports will be filed at a single station in a day, and they fill huge boxes and files. These reports are recorded by a corps of clerks in special books, and in a flash the police can tell the movements of every man in the district for years.

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COMMERCIAL COLUMN.

Weekly Review of Trade and Latest Market Reports.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

In all departments of agricultural, industrial and mercantile activity the current year is surpassing even the phenomenal record of 1905, which in turn eclipsed all preceding years. Leading manufacturing industries are receiving orders for delivery far into next year, the volume of forward business being exceptional for iron and steel products, and a sharp advance in the price of raw cotton testifies to the consumption by spinners.

Operations continue at the maximum in pig-iron furnaces, yet deliveries are so unsatisfactory that imports are constantly arranged. Confidence in well-maintained consumption is evinced by purchases abroad for delivery next year, and demands from the United States have advanced foreign quotations.

Less activity is noted in the hide market, due to the overbought condition rather than any lack of inquiry. The foreign decline has not yet reached the point where hides are offered for sale, although further strength and quiet continue to characterize the leather market, the only activity being noted in belting butts and oak backs suitable for tanning purposes. The light demand from shoe manufacturers in this country is attributed to the few memories usually taken at this time.

Liabilities of commercial failures thus far reported for November are somewhat larger than any last month $2,957,969 were in manufacturing, $6,643,177 in trading and $208,155 in other commercial lines.

Wholesale Markets.

Baltimore.—Flour—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 1,647 barrels. Wheat—Easy; spot, contract, 74@74¼; spot No. 2 red Western, 74@74¼; spot No. 2 red Southern, 74¼@74¾; January, 75¾@75¾; May, 80; steamer No. 2 red, 68¾@68¾; receipts, 21,966 bushels; southern wheat by sample, 53@62; Southern on grade, 68@74¼.

Corn—Firm; spot, old, 50@50¼; new, 48¾@48¾; year, 48¾@48¾; January, 48@48¾; steamer mixed, 46¾@46; receipts, 72,315 bushels; new Southern corn, 46¾@48; old Southern corn, 51¾@52; new Southern yellow corn, 41¾@48¾.

Oats—Easier; No. 2 white, 39¾@40; No. 3 white, 38¾@39; No. 3 mixed, 38½; receipts, 10,997 bushels.

Rye—Firm; No. 2 Western domestic, 75@76; receipts, 3,050 bushels.

Hay—Steady; choice timothy, fancy imitation, 23@24; fancy crosstimothy, 22@23; fancy light, 20@21; more-packed, 18@20.

Eggs—Firm; 32.

Cheese—Firm and unchanged; large, 13¾; medium, 14¾; small, 14¾.

New York.—Wheat—Receipts, 169,000 bushels; exports, 116,061 bushels; sales, 2,300,000 futures and 192,000 spot. Spot easy; No. 2 red, 79¾ elevator; No. 2 red, 81¾ f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 83¾ f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter, 77¾ c. i. f. Buffalo; No. 1 hard winter, 77¾ c. i. f. Buffalo.

Corn—Receipts, 39,775 bushels; exports, 35,216 bushels; sales, 50,000 futures and 48,000 spot. Spot steady; No. 2, 54 elevator and 55 f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter, 77¾ c. i. f. Buffalo; No. 2